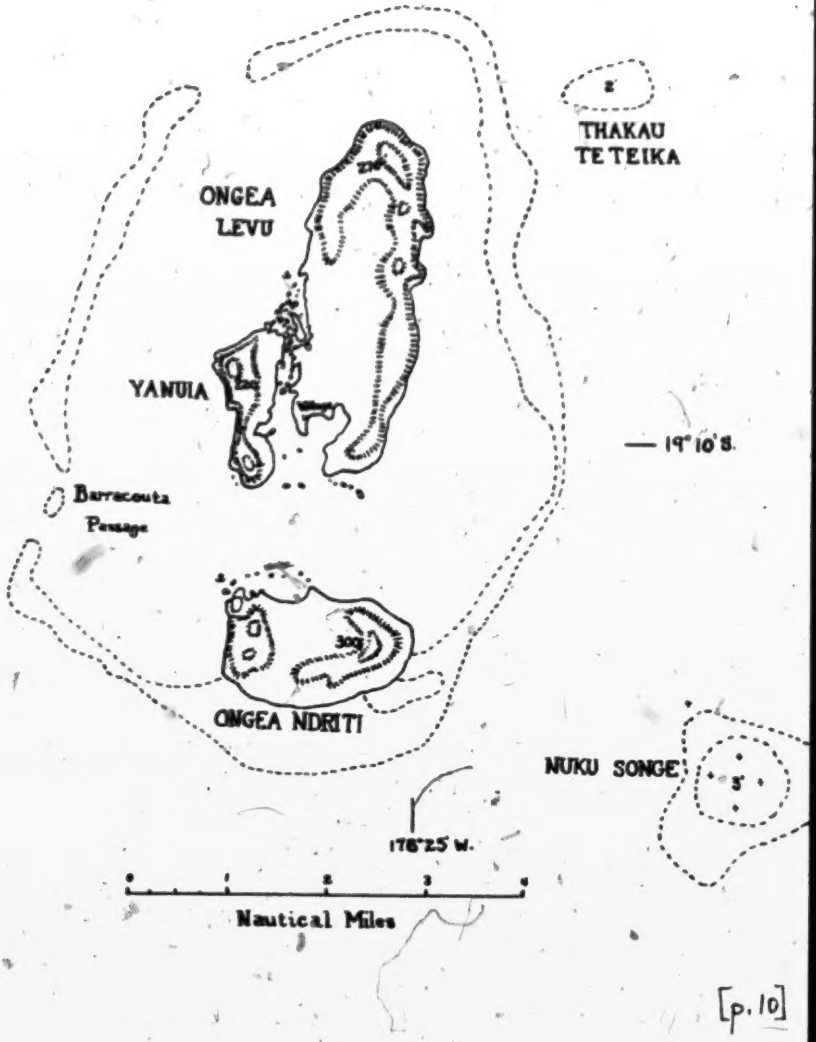
ONGEA ISLANDS

102
133
361
131
103



[p. 10]

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

[ONGEA ISLANDS]

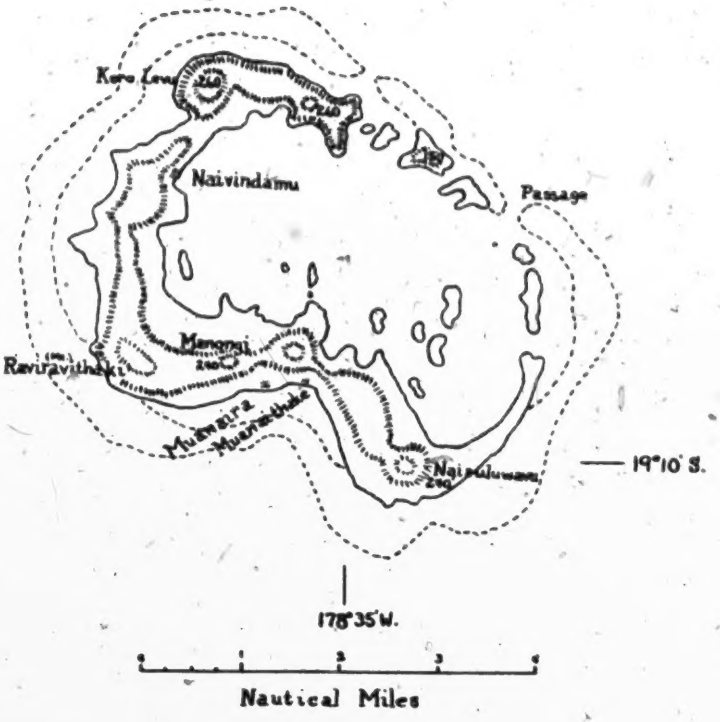
Unmapped Channel Between
Ongea Levu & Yanuia.

102
133
361

[P.11]

FULANGA I.

102
131
133
103
361

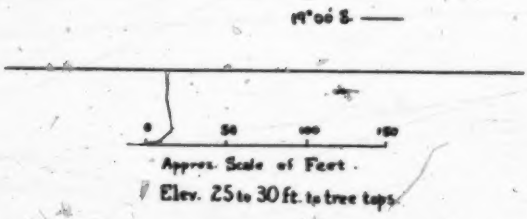


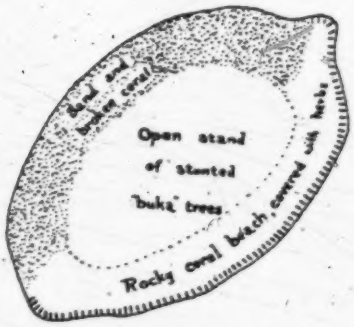
[p. 14]

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

NAIAMBO I.

102
133
131

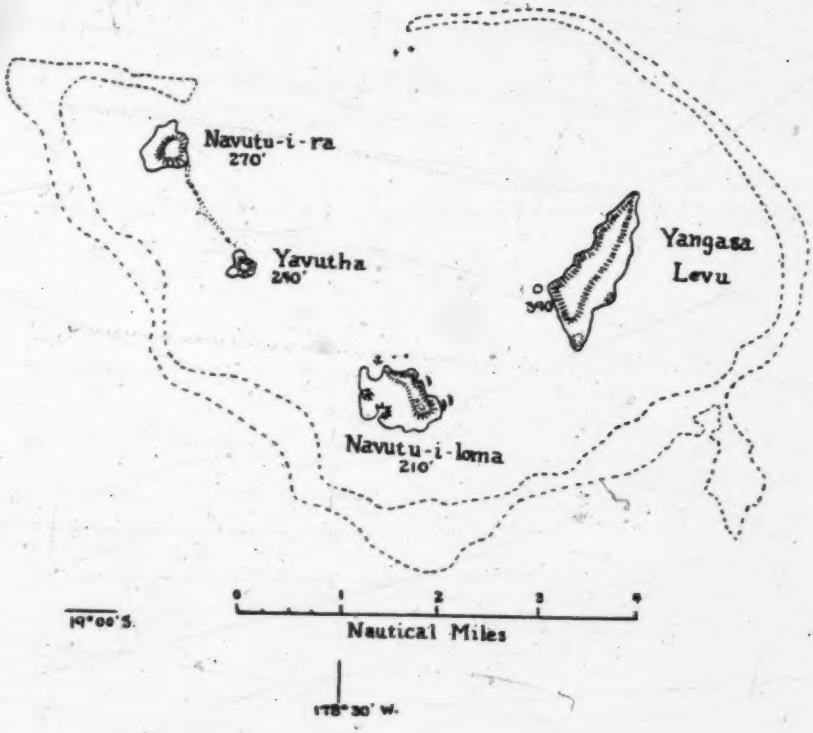




[p.17]

YANGASA CLUSTER.

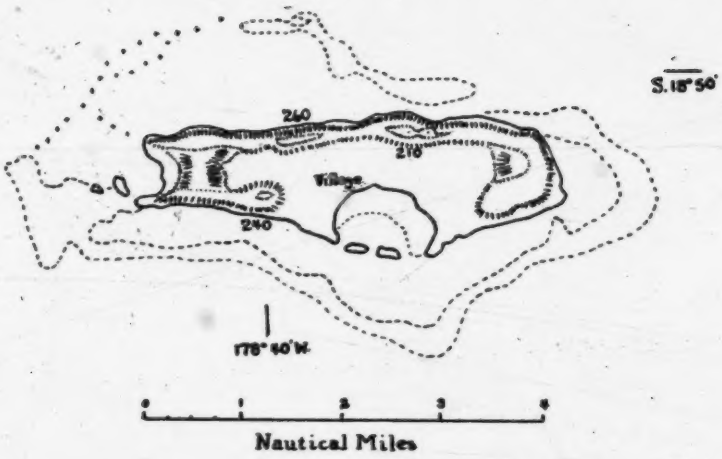
102
131
133
103



[p. 19]

NAMUKA-I-LAU

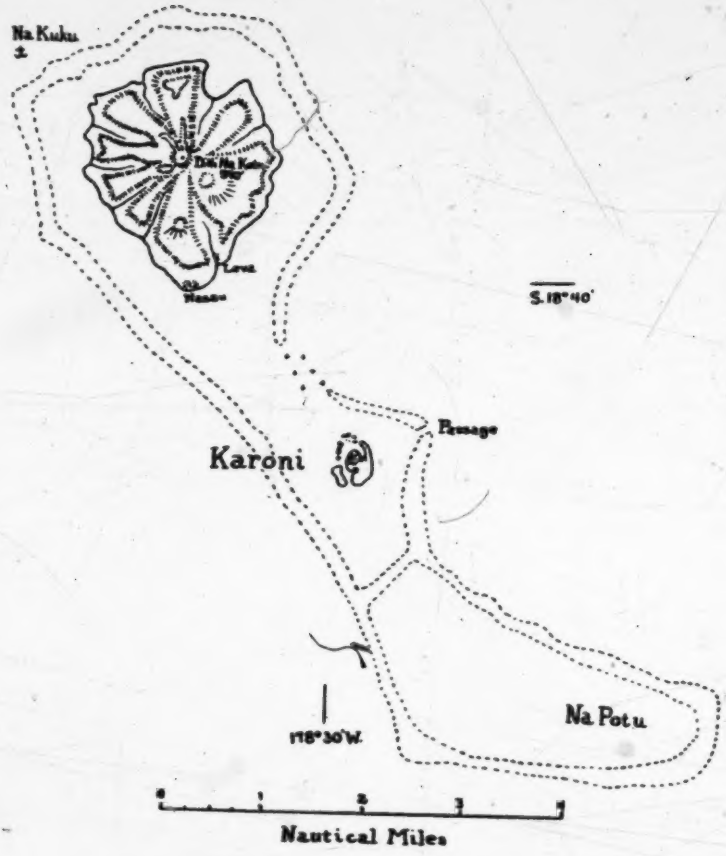
102
133
131
361



[p. 22]

MOTHE & KARONI

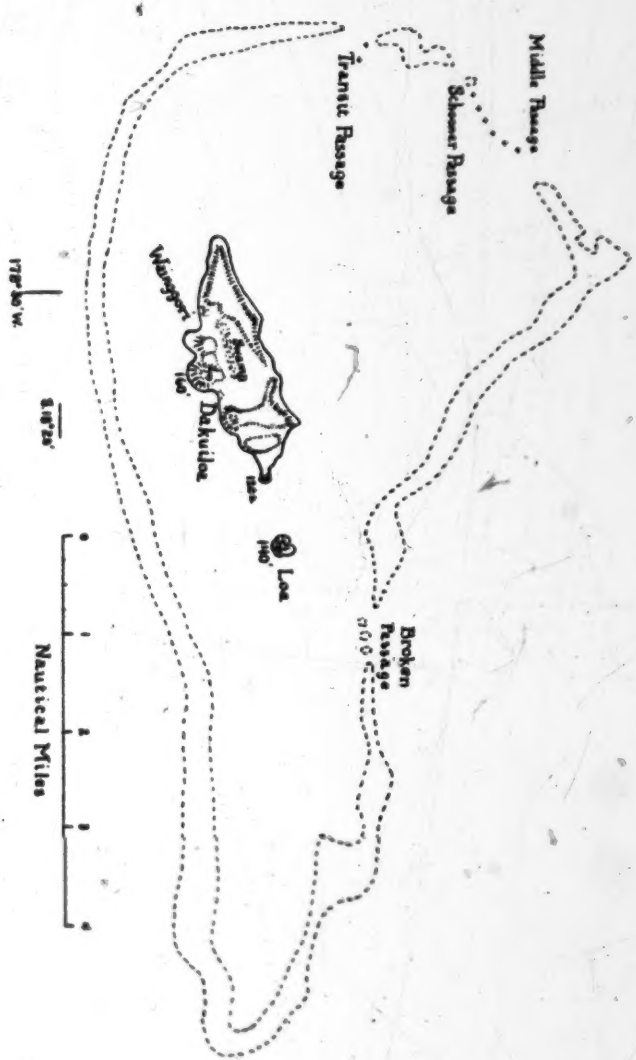
102
103
131
133
361



[p.24]

ONEATA I.

102
103
133
361
131

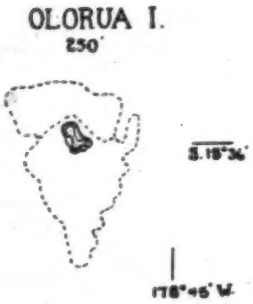


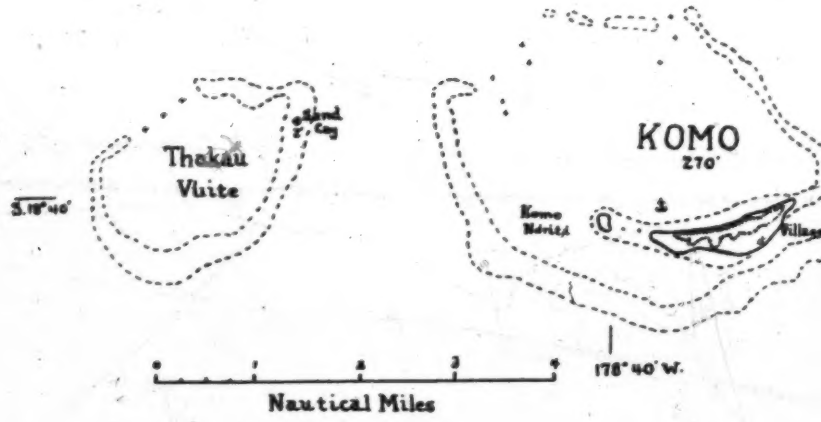
[p.27]

OLOSUA & KOMO

Detail of Olorua.

102
103
131
133
361

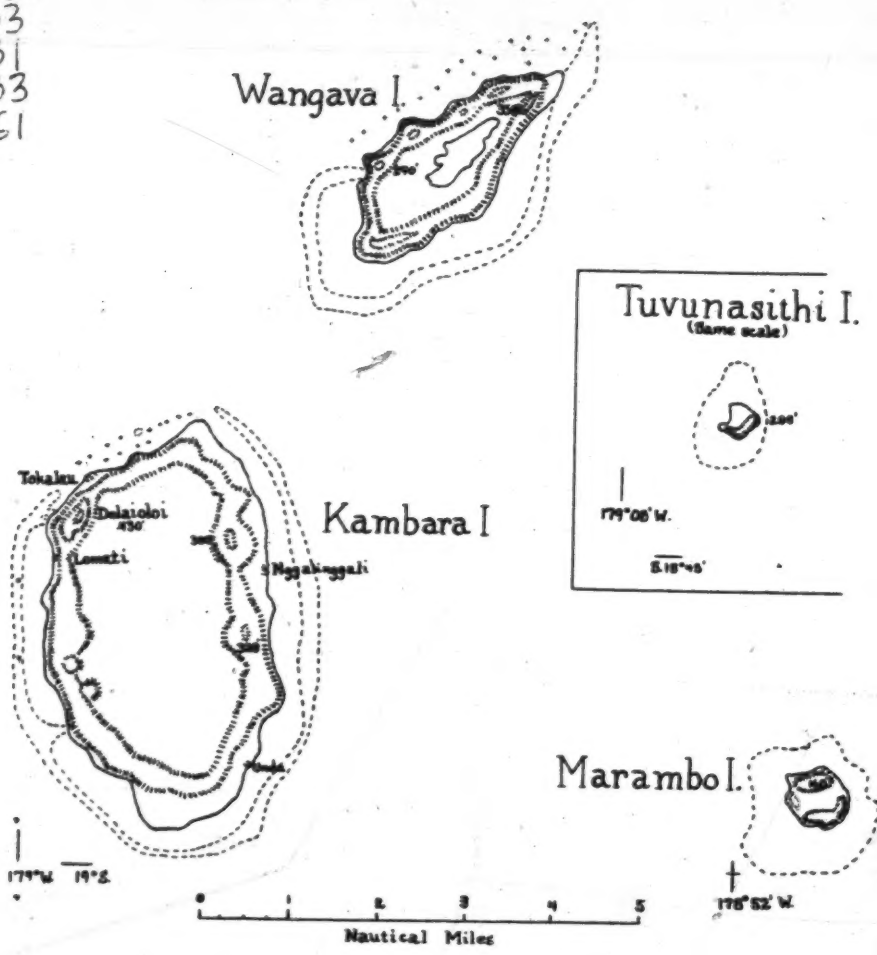




[p.30]

KAMBARA, MARAMBO, WANGAVA
and TUVUNASITHI.

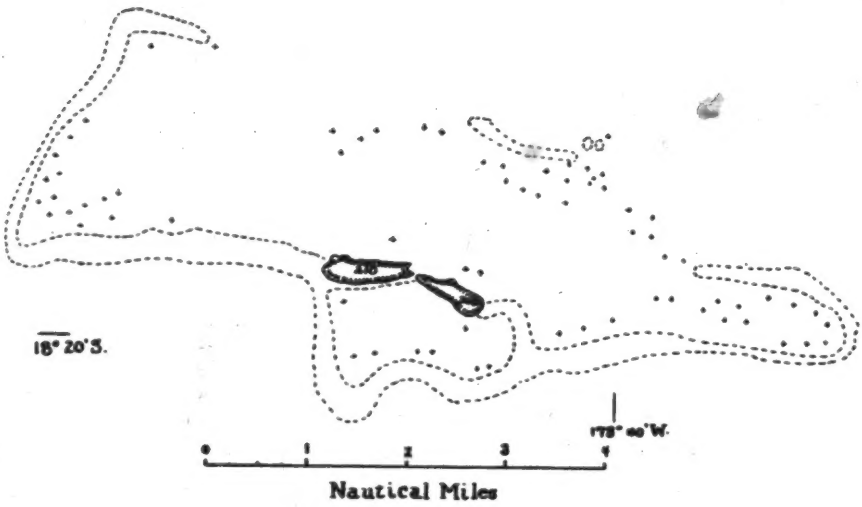
102
103
131
133
361



[p. 33]

AIWA ISLANDS

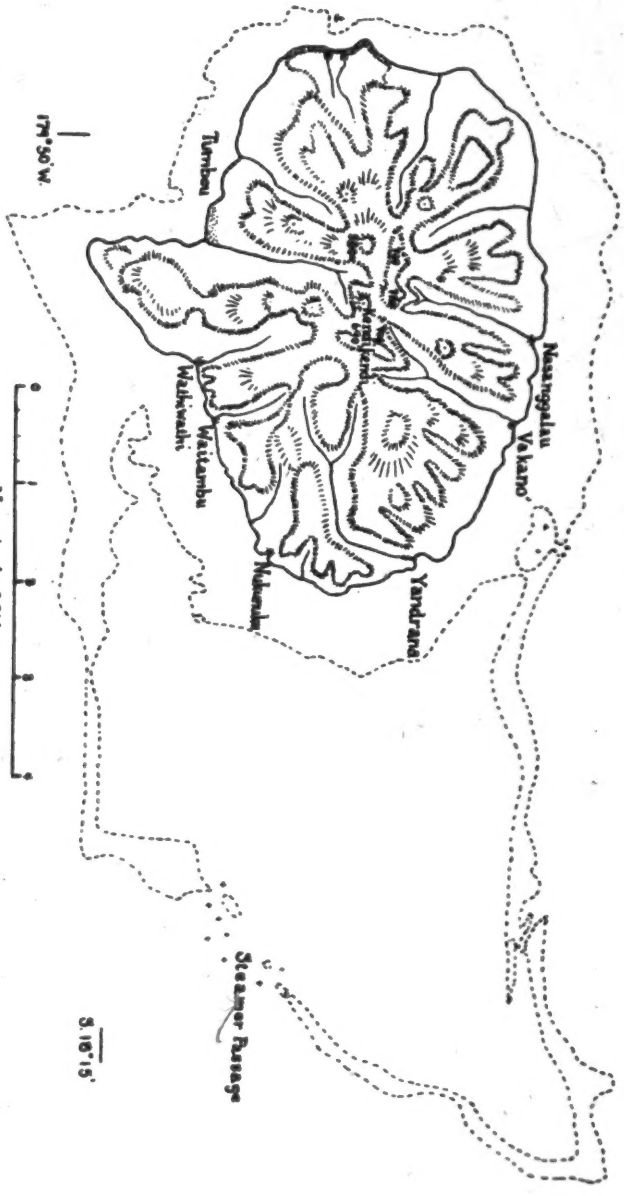
102
131
133



[p, 39]

LAKEMBA I.

102
103
131
133
361

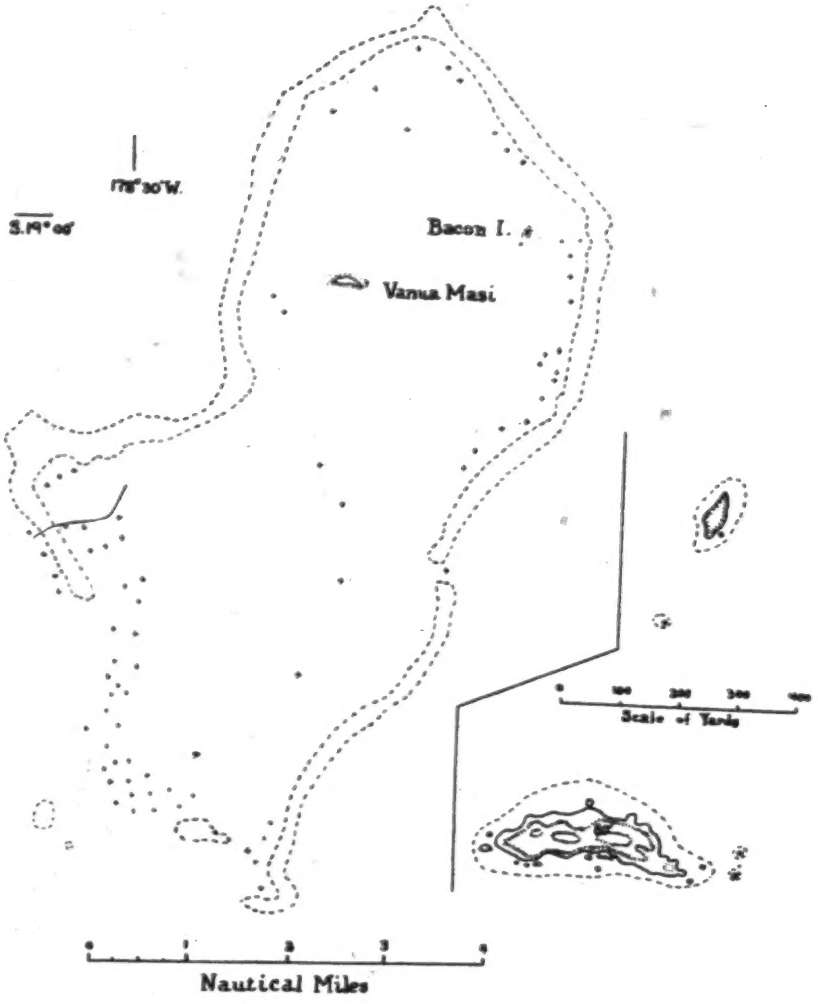


[p.41]

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

Northern Portion of
MBUKATATANOA (or Argo) REEF
and details of VANUA MASI & BACON I.

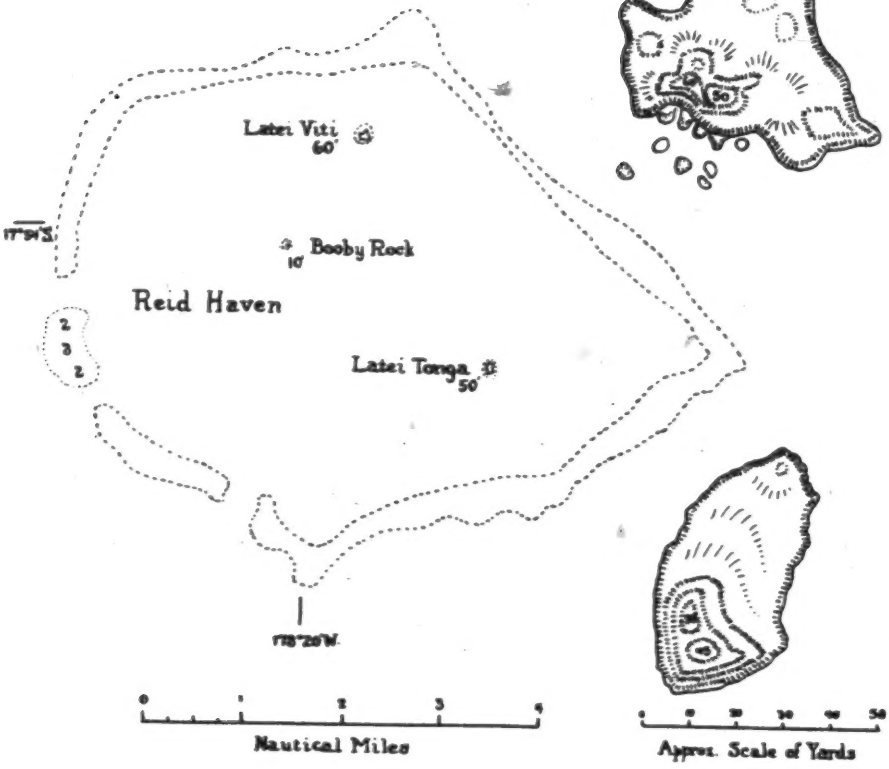
102
103
131
133



[p44]

REID HERF
Details of
Latei Viti & Latei Tonga.

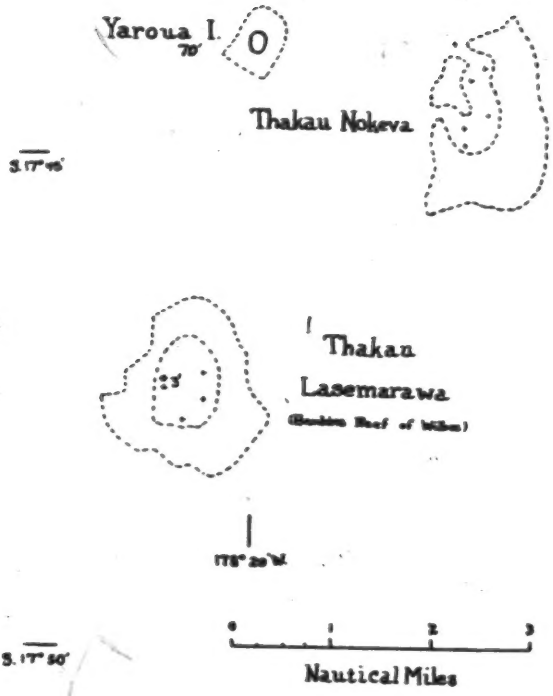
102
103
131
133



[p. 46]

YAROUA I. and Adjacent Reefs.

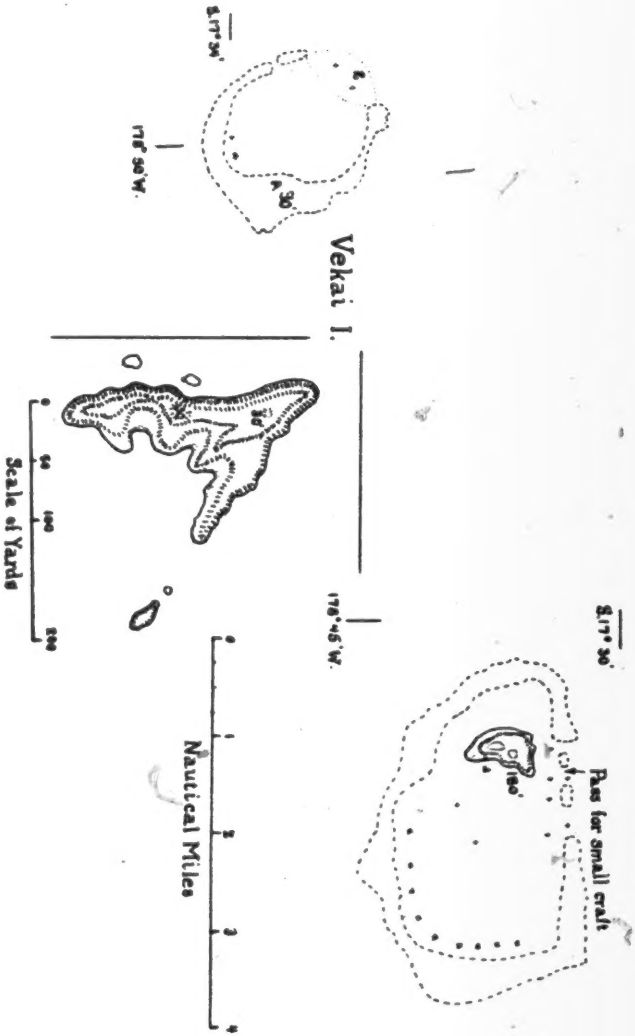
102
103
131
133



[p. 48]

KATAFANGA, VEKAI
Detail of Vekai.

● 102
131
133

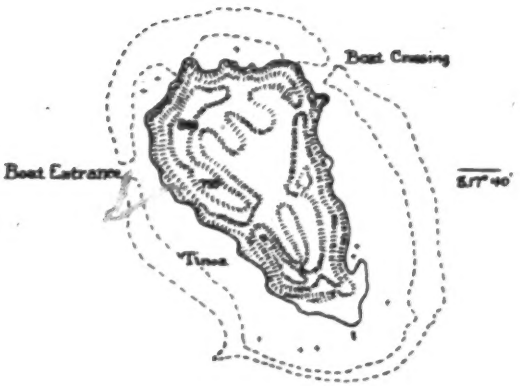


[p. 50]

9: Bryan N-5 (1924)~~1924~~ OQ6 Lau OQ6

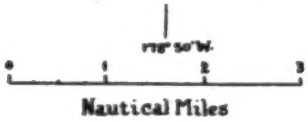
TUVUTHA' I.

102
103
131
133
361



Tavunukui Wai
(Eastern Reef of Wilkes)

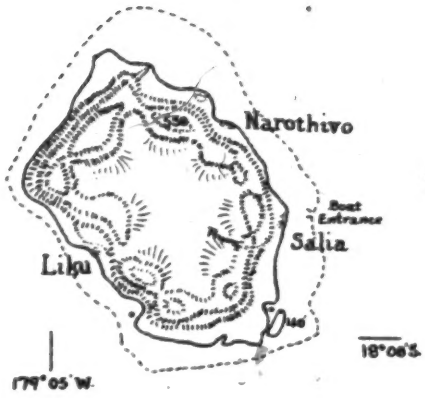
Tavunukui Vanua
(Smith Reef of Wilkes)



[p.53]

NAIAU I.

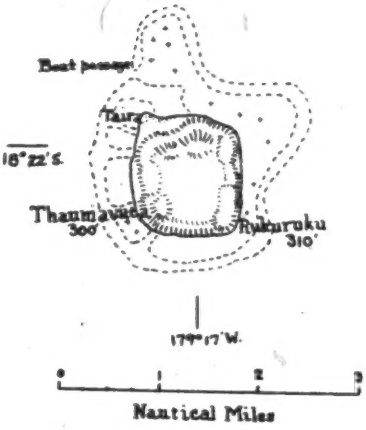
102
133
131
361



[p.55]

VANUA VATU.

102
103
131
133
361

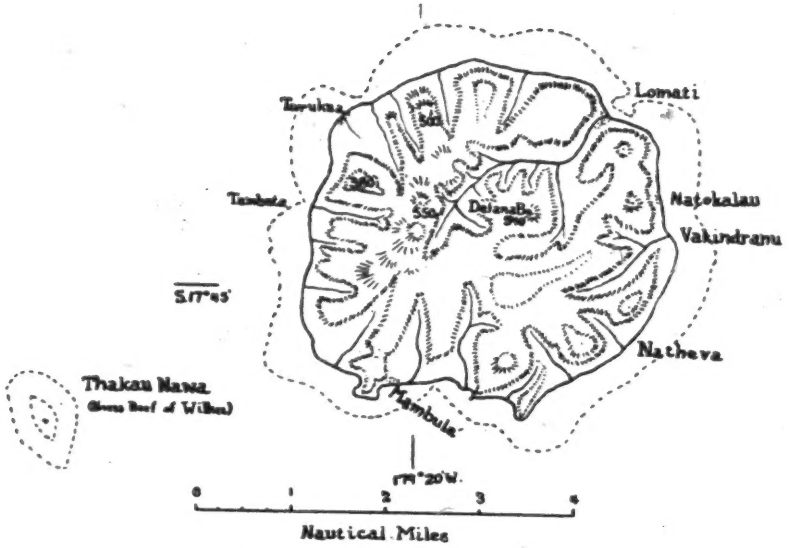


[p.57]

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

THITHIA I.

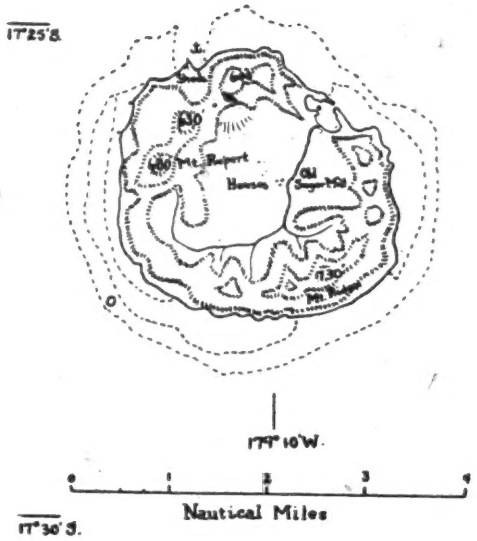
102
103
131
133
361



[p. 59].

MANGO I.

107
103
131
361
133

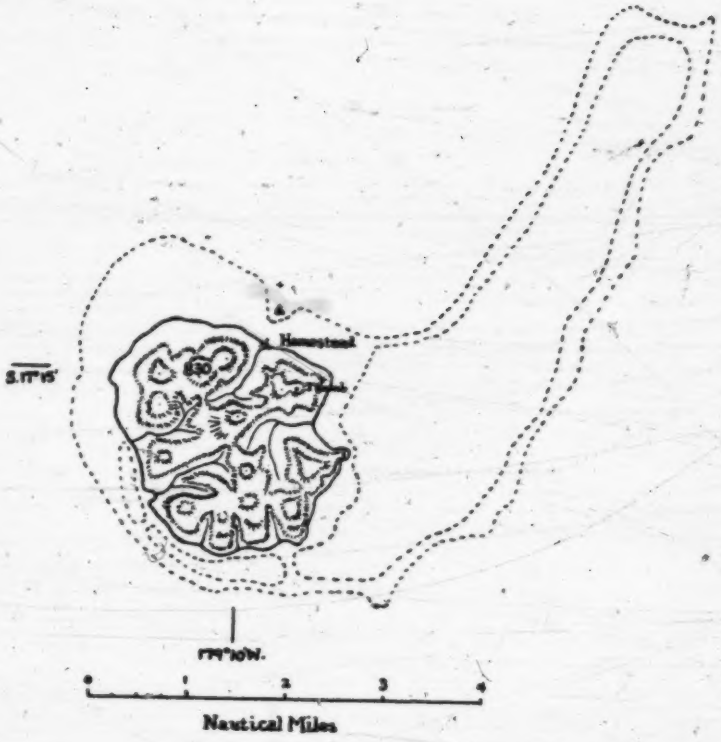


[p. 62]

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

KANATHEA I.

102
133
131
361



[p.65]

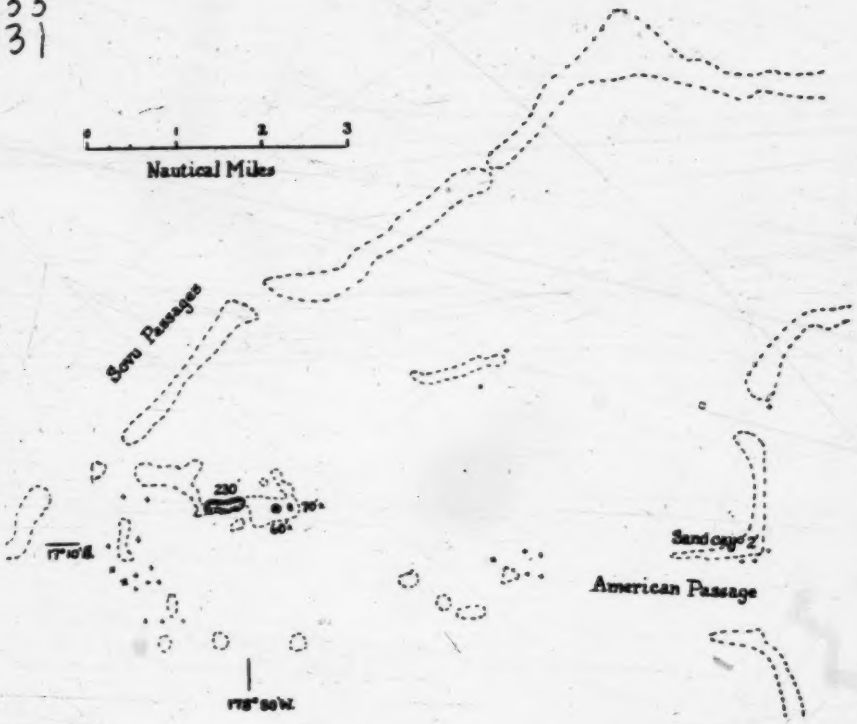
VANUA MBALAVU and nearby islands.

102
103
131
133

[p.72]

SOVU ISLETS

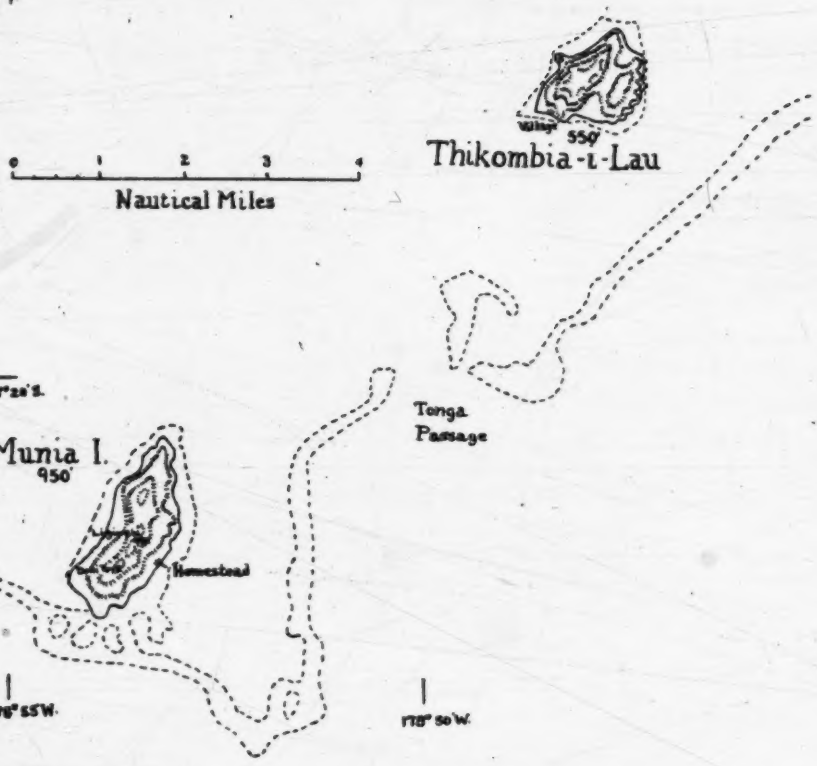
102
133
131



[p. 73]

MUNIA & THIKOMBIA - I - LAU

102
103
131
133
361

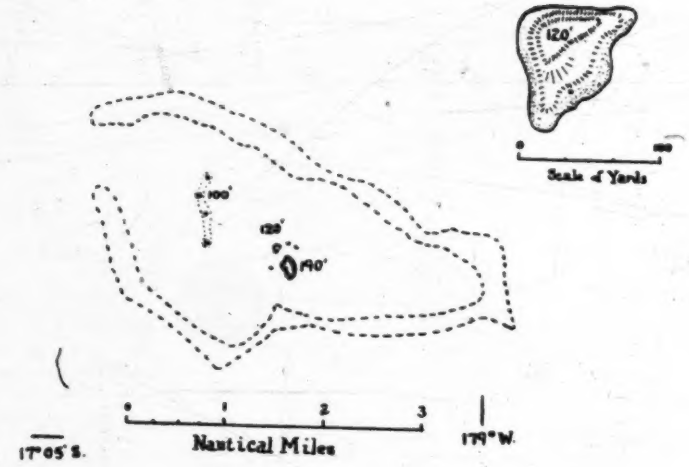


[p. 74]

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

KIMBOMBO ISLETS and detail of middle islet.

102
131
133

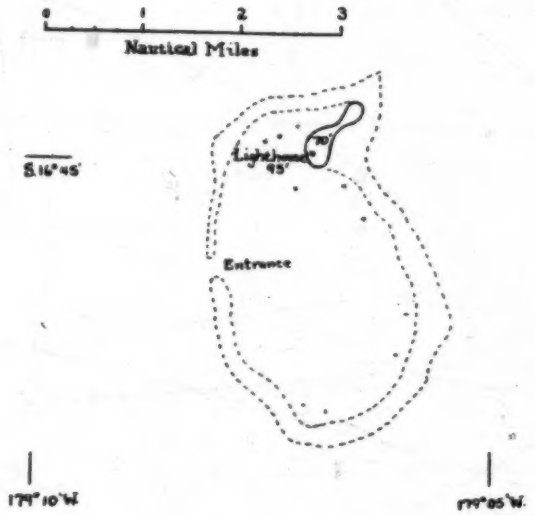


[p. 78]

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

NAILANGILALA I.

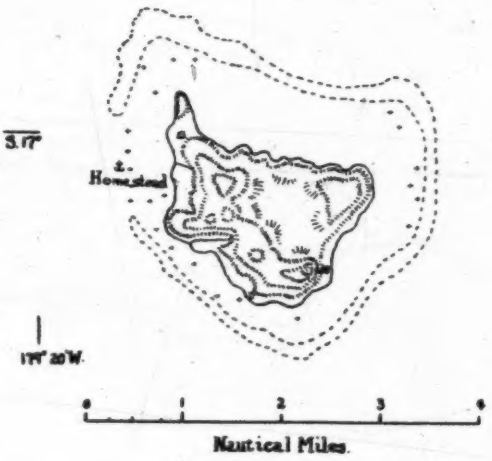
102
131
133
361
349



[p.80]

NAITAUKBA I.

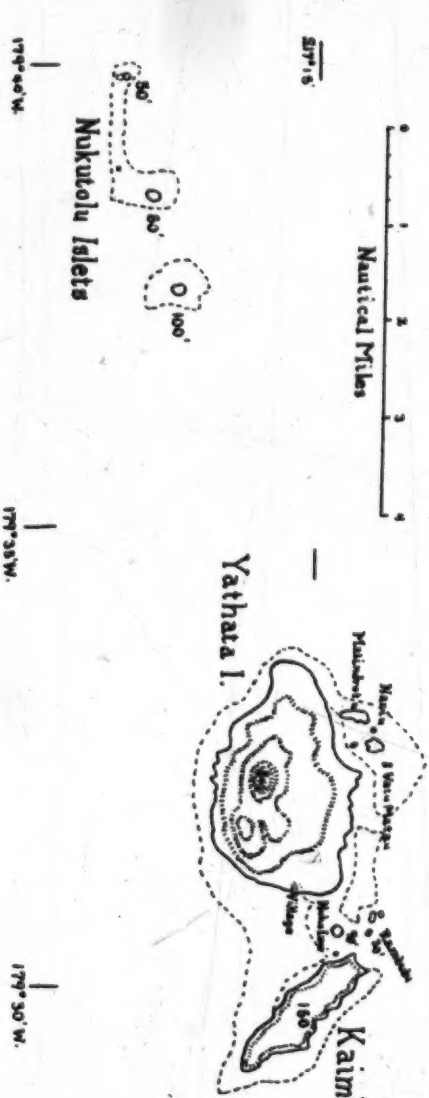
102
131
133
361



[p.82]

NUKUTOLU ISLETS, YATHATA AND KAIMBU.

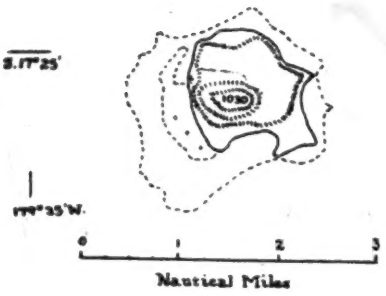
102
103
131
133
361



[p.84]

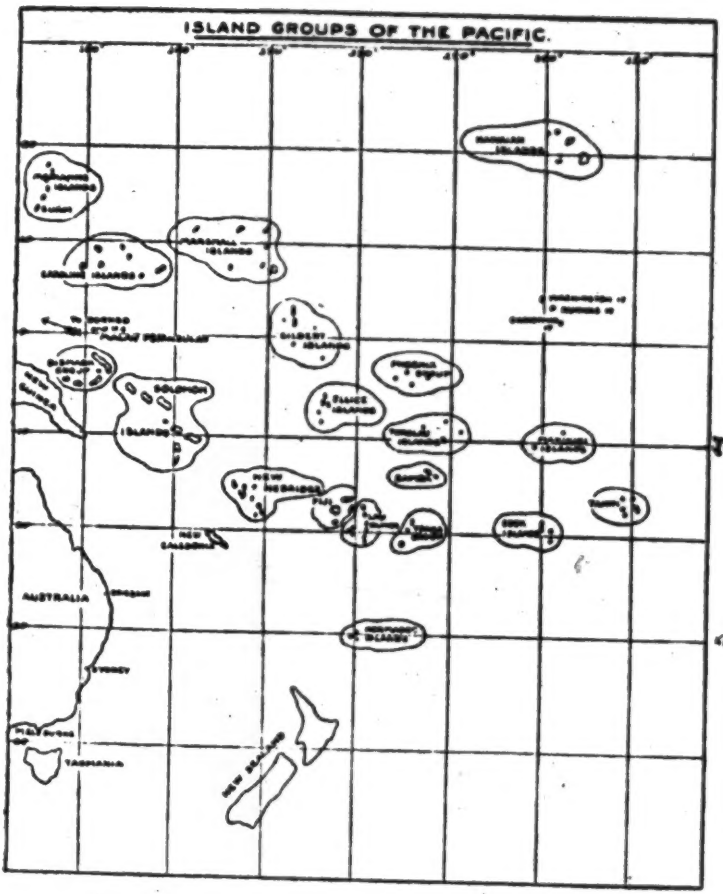
VATU VARA I.

102
131
133



[p. 87]

10:St. Johnston G-5 (no date)1918
OQ6 Lau OQ6

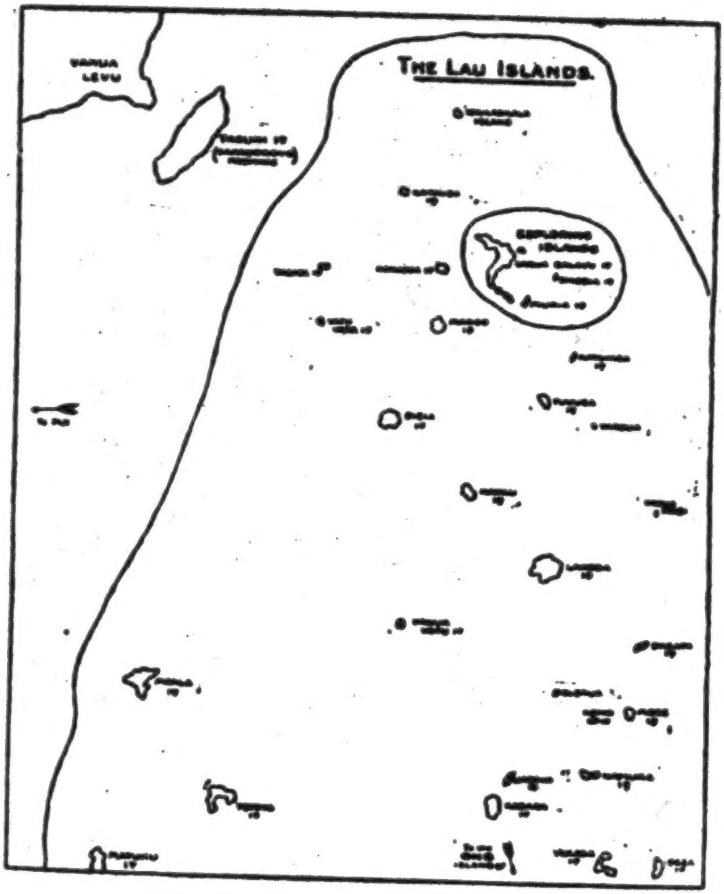


102 ●
131

[p. 17]

10:St. Johnston G-5 (no date)1918
OQ6 Lau OQ6

102



[p. 69]

103

103 PLACE NAMES--lists of the names of settlements and geographical features; etymologies of place names; historical and cultural connotations; etc. See also:

Settlements . . . . . 36 Territorial divisions 631
Personal names 551

3: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934) 1940 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Kambara

134 by extensive collecting from jungles and reefs, and by regular
222 fishing in the lagoons. Of the group, Fulanga has the least soil. The natives say this is because the first inhabitant of
[173] Fulanga was a hen. She had some chicks and when the chicks were hungry she said: "Why don't you scratch?" So they scratched and scratched and finally they scratched the bottom out of the land. The chicks are the people of Fulanga and
[103] the jagged pock-marked island is called Vanua Seu or scratched land.

773 Kambara differs from the other famine isles in that its
134 volcanic outcrop provides a limited amount of good garden land. When the great forefather god of the Kambara people arrived he looked over the whole island and saw nothing but rocks. So he thought to himself he would go to another island and steal a piece of land, for the gods love nothing better than to trick one another. He went to the islands of the Lau group, but each island was guarded by its own forefather god. Finally he arrived at Vatoa. The forefather of this island was asleep. So the forefather of Kambara dug
[823] up a piece of land. A spring gushed forth from the hole. He put the land into a basket and took it to Kambara. When he arrived he found that the people of Kambara had baked a piece of land he had previously stolen and made it useless for gardening. He was very angry and placed the land from Vatoa on the side of Kambara (instead of in the middle as on the volcanic islands). On all Kambara this is the only
[823] garden land, and when the water of the spring in Vatoa is dirty the people know yams are being planted on Kambara.

264 Provision for the evening meal is a daily problem requiring foresight and labor. The Lauans eat one main meal a day just after sundown when the day's work is done. The
252 main food consists of a carbohydrate (called "true food")
[262] such as manioc, sweet potato, or breadfruit gathered, prepared, and steamed in the earth oven by the men. The earth oven is a pit in the ground in which the food is placed over hot

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE LAU GROUP, FIJI.

000

Table of Contents.

Introduction.

Plant Life.

Animal Life.

Maps.

Summary of W.G.Foye's Geological observations on Lau.

Simple geologic classification of all the Lau islands.

Average rainfall in Lau.

Summary of the population of Lau.

●103 Survey of the individual islands. (with maps)

1. Ongea
2. Fulanga
3. Naiambo
4. Yangasa Cluster
5. Namuka-i-Lau
6. Mothe & Karoni
7. Oneata
8. Komo
9. Olorua
10. Kambara
11. Karambo
12. Wangava
13. Tuvunasithi
14. Aiwa
15. Lakemba
16. Mbukatatanoa Reef
17. Reid Reef.
18. Yarova
19. Katafanga
20. Vekai.
21. Tuvutha'
22. Naiau
23. Vanua Vatu
24. Thithia
25. Mango
26. Kanathea
27. The Exploring Island
28. Vanua Mbalavu
29. Avea
30. Malata
31. Susui
32. Kunia
33. Thikombia-i-Lau
34. Sovu
35. Kimbombo
36. Nailangilala
37. Naitaumba and Malima
38. Yathata
39. Kaimbu
40. Mukutolu
41. Vatu Vara.

Plates. (50 photographs.)

[p ii]

SUMMARY OF THE POPULATION OF LAU.
From 1921 Census.

162
103
631

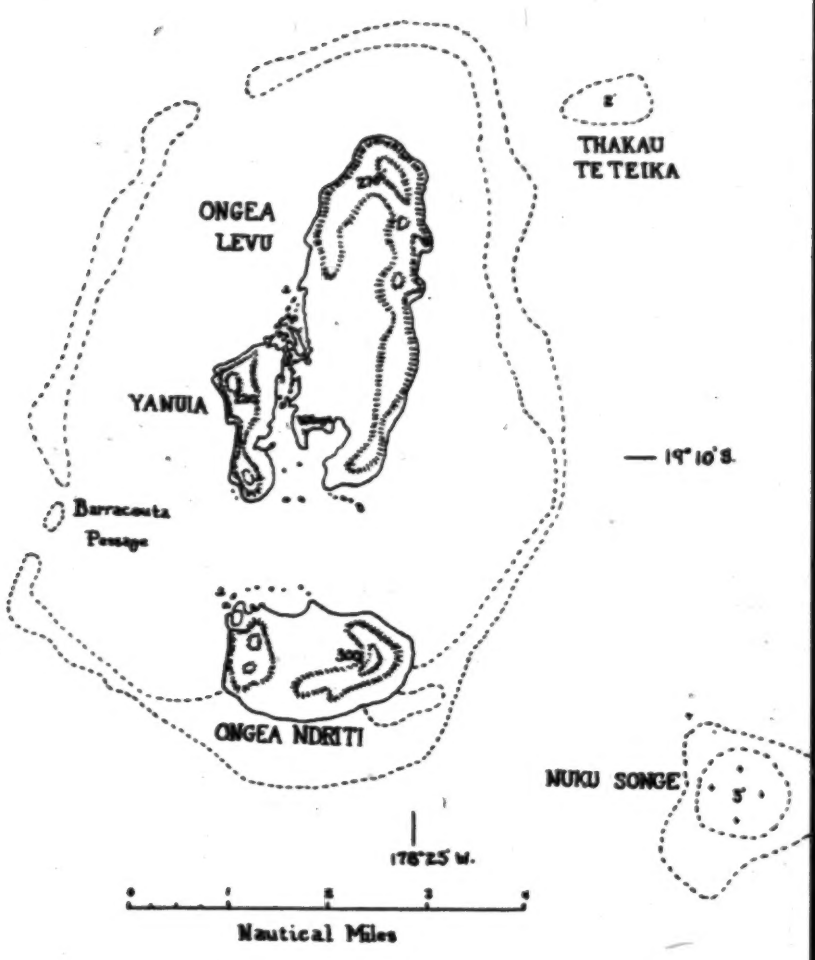
District	Island	Village	Pop.	Fijians Res.	Fijians Strangers	Others	No.of Houses.
Fulanga	Ongea	Ongea	101	92	9	-	21
	Fulanga	Munaithake	205	199	5	1	40
	"	Munaira	41	41	-	-	12
	"	Naivindamu	64	64	-	-	12
Kambara	Namuka-i-Lau	Namuka	216	187	29	-	53
	Komo	Komo	140	115	25	-	25
	Marambo	Marambo	8	8	-	-	1
	Kambara	Lomati	46	42	4	-	8
	"	Nggalinggali	130	123	7	-	28
	"	Tokalau	109	101	8	-	19
	"	Undu	89	83	6	-	19
Mothe	Mothe	Leva	75	74	1	-	17
	"	Nasau	187	152	35	-	51
Oneata	Oneata	Dakuiloa	85	70	13	2	21
	"	Wainggori	138	128	10	-	23
Lakemba	Lakemba	Nasanggalau	151	127	23	1	29
	"	Nukunuku	70	63	6	1	17
	"	Tumbou	283	235	38	10	76
	"	Vakano	70	50	17	3	14
	"	Wathiwathi	130	112	17	1	28
	"	Waitambu	76	69	6	1	15
	"	Yandrana	187	177	8	2	46
	?	Levuka	87	83	3	1	17
Naiau	Naiau	Liku	59	56	3	-	14
	"	Narothivo	117	104	12	1	33
	"	Salia	146	108	34	4	28
Thithia	Thithia	Lomati	113	102	9	2	28
	"	Mambula	123	118	2	3	23
	"	Natheva	41	37	4	-	12
	"	Tarukua	75	67	3	5	17
	"	Natokalau	65	57	7	1	15
Lomaloma	Tuvutha	Tuvutha	102	96	6	-	22
	Susui	Susui	67	64	3	-	21
	?	Futuna	3	3	-	-	1
	Vanua Mbalavu	Levukana	71	67	4	-	18
	"	Lomaloma	151	113	29	9	38
	"	Narothivo	60	48	12	-	15
	"	Ndakuilomaloma	52	46	2	4	12
	"	Sawana	121	105	16	-	28
	"	Uruone	66	61	5	-	15
Mualevu	"	Malaka	14	9	5	-	5
	"	Mavana	115	83	28	4	26
	"	Mboitathi	64	53	10	1	12
	"	Mualevu	196	151	45	-	37
	"	Muamua	30	20	10	-	8
	"	Ndalithoni	91	55	33	3	23
	Avea	Avea	63	53	10	-	20
	Thikombia	Thikombia	51	39	10	2	12
Ono	3 islands	5 villages	641	613	23	5	?
Matuku	Matuku	7 "	648	573	74	1	163
Moala	Moala	8 "	667	645	20	2	133
Totoya	Totoya	4 "	474	431	39	4	88
"	Vanua Vatu	Taira	162	145	15	2	26
			7402	6583	743	76	--#

1487 houses exclusive of those in Ono district.

[p. 9]

ONGEA ISLANDS

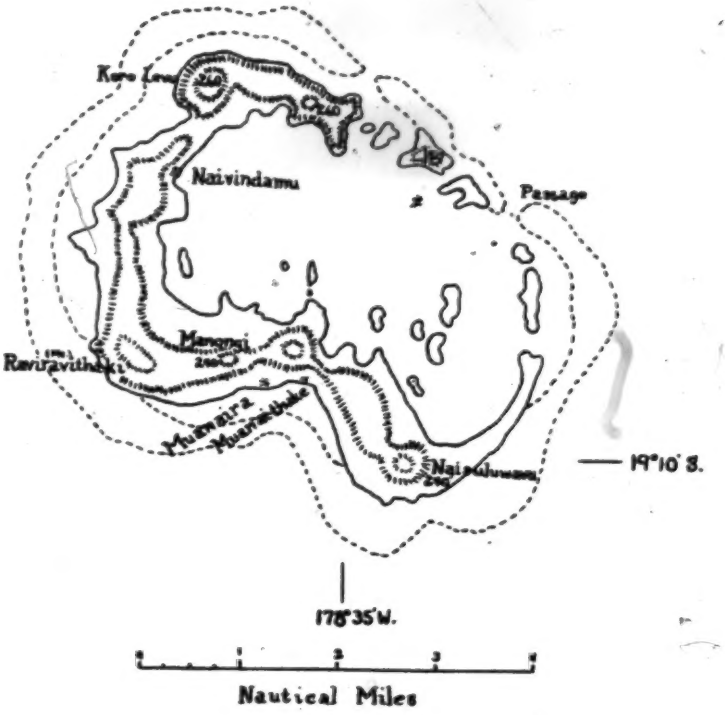
102
133
361
131
103



[p. 10]

FULANGA I.

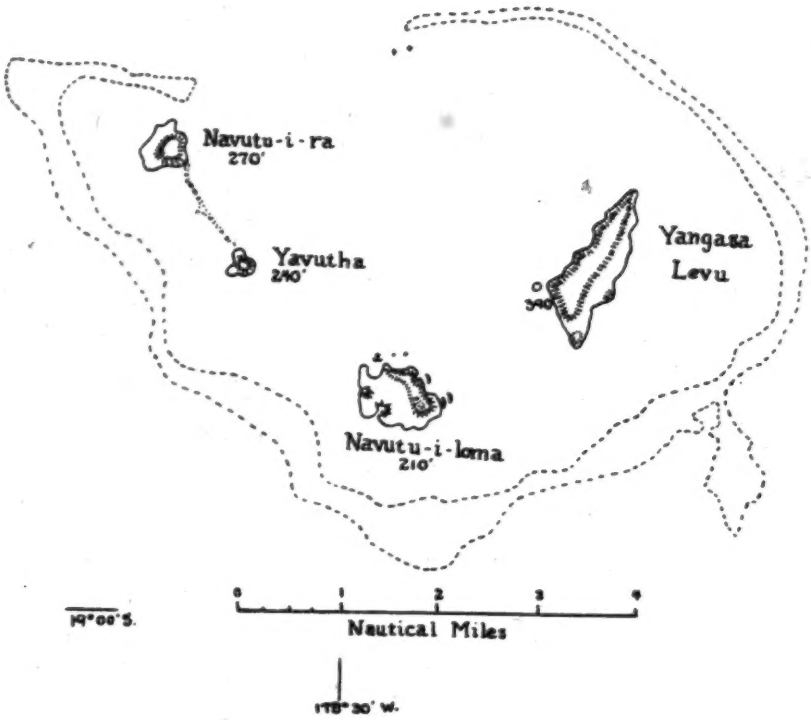
102
131
133
● 103
361



[p. 14]

YANGASA CLUSTER.

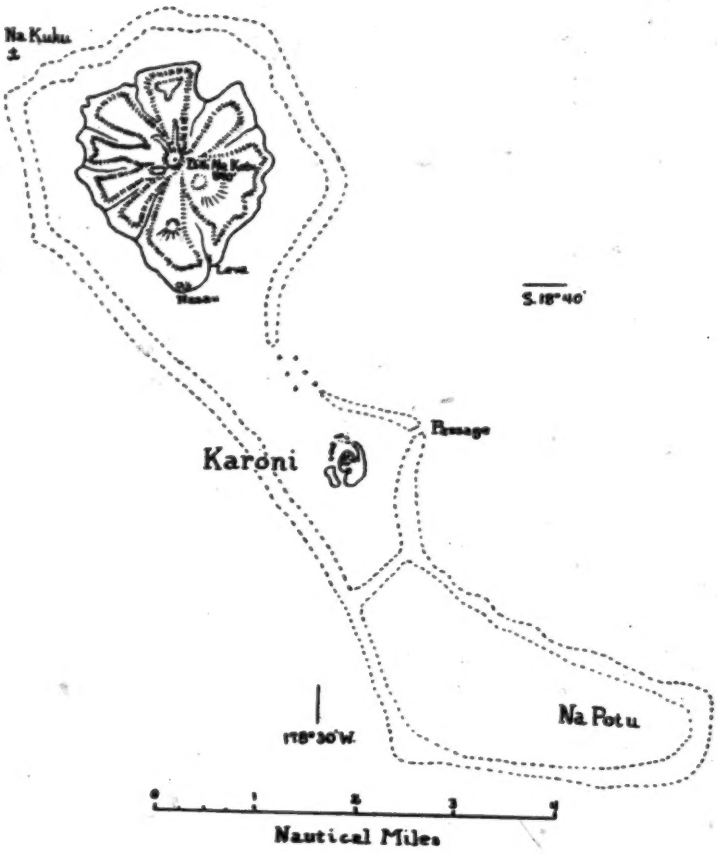
102
131
133
●103



[p. 19]

MOTHE & KARONI

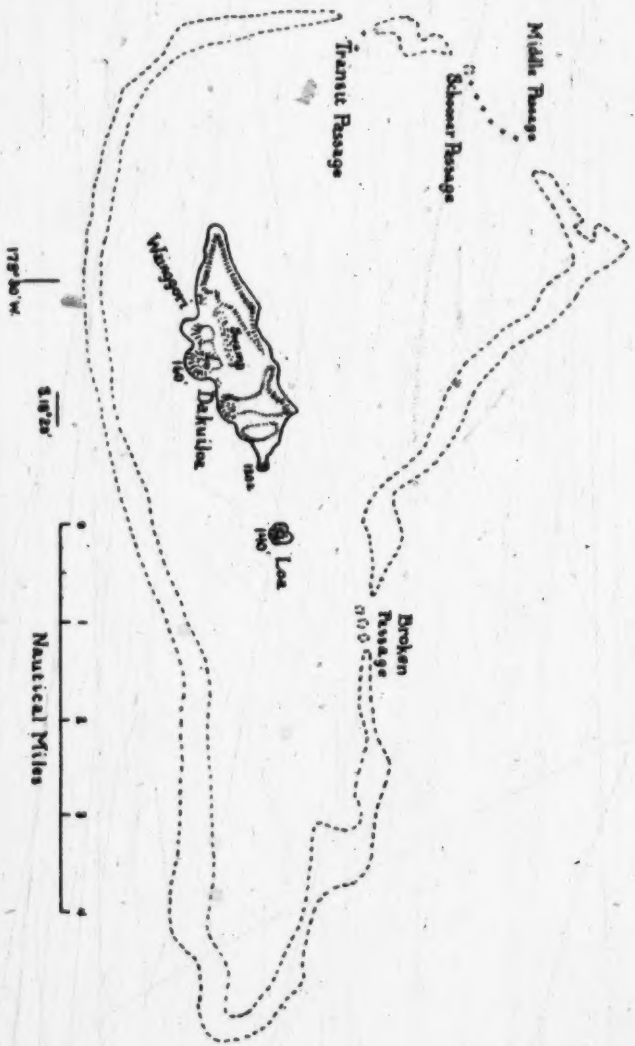
102
103
131
133
361



[p. 24]

ONEATA I.

102
103
133
361
131

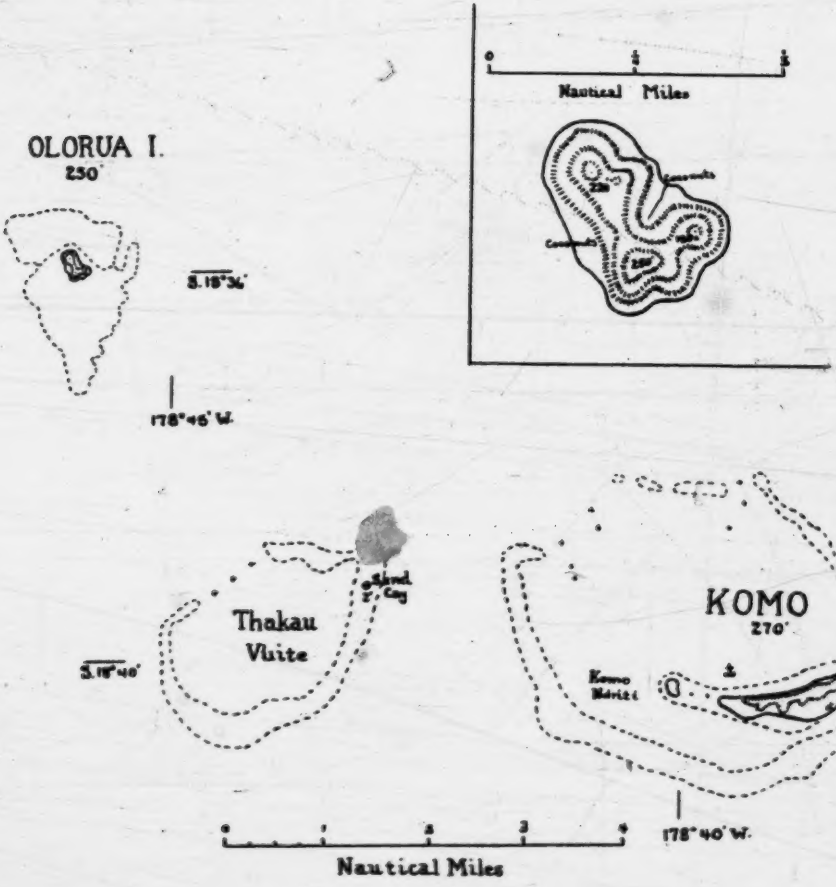


[p.27]

OLOHUA & KOMO

Detail of Olorua.

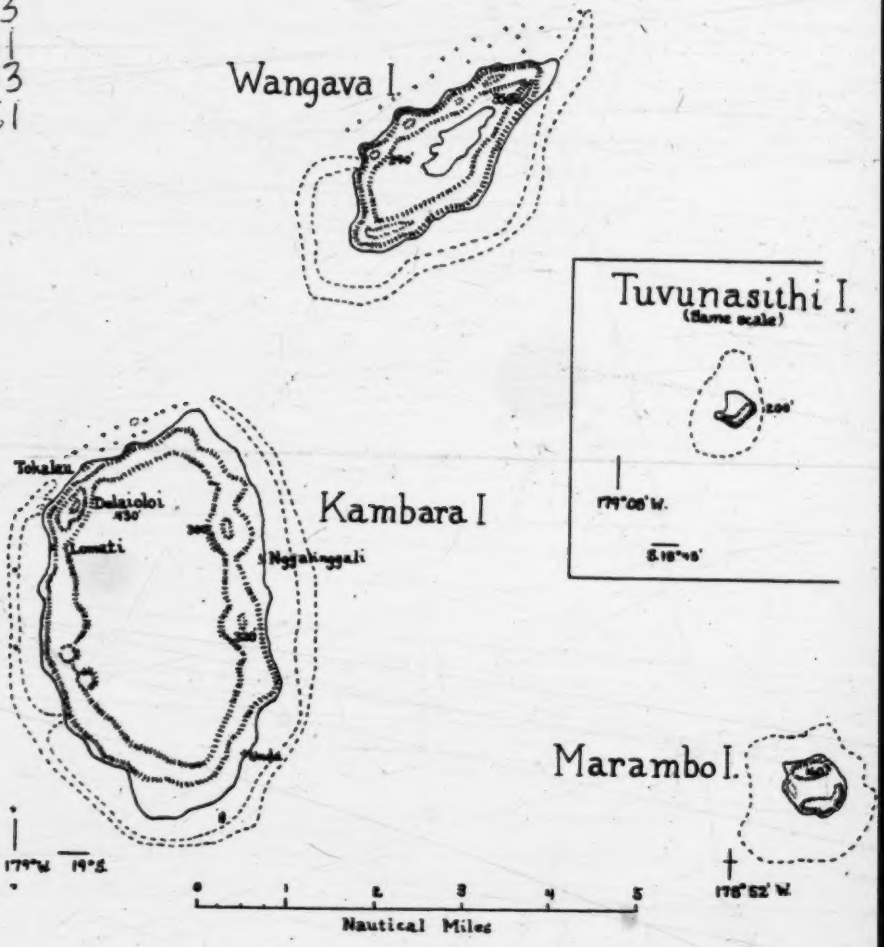
102
103
131
133
361



[p.30]

KAMBARA, MARAMBO, WANGAVA
and TUVUNASITHI.

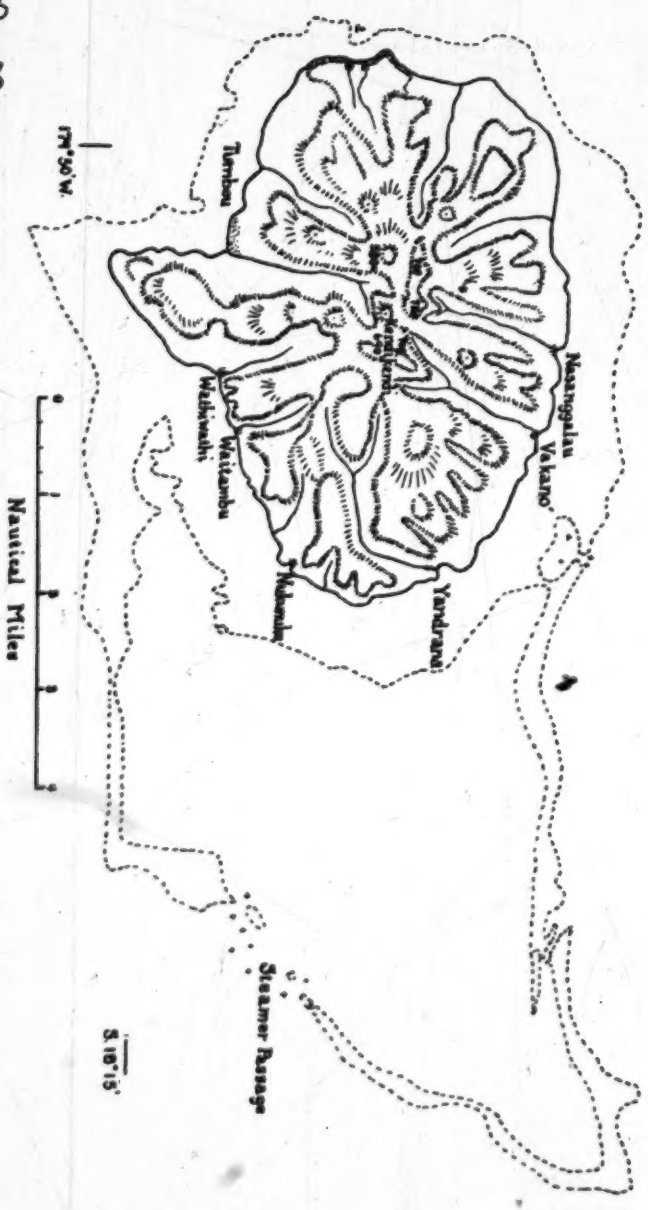
102
103
131
133
361



[p. 33]

LAKEMBA I.

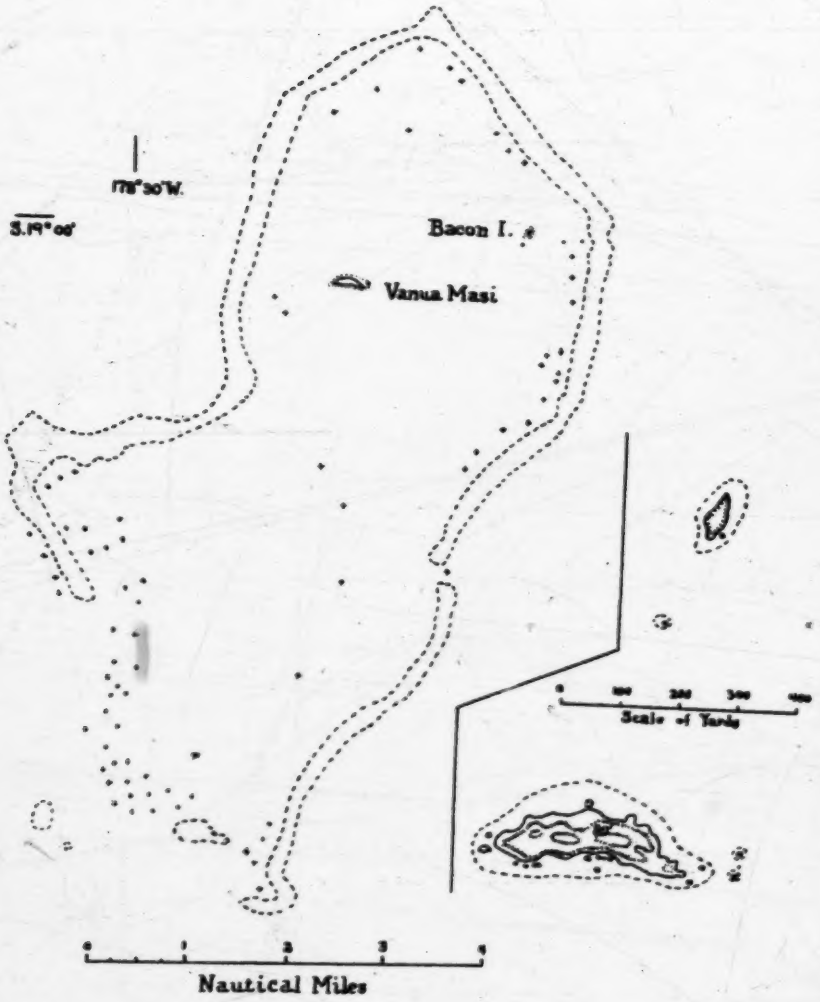
102
103
131
133
361



[p.41]

Northern Portion of
MBUNATATANOA (or Argo) REEF
and details of VANUA MASI & BACON I.

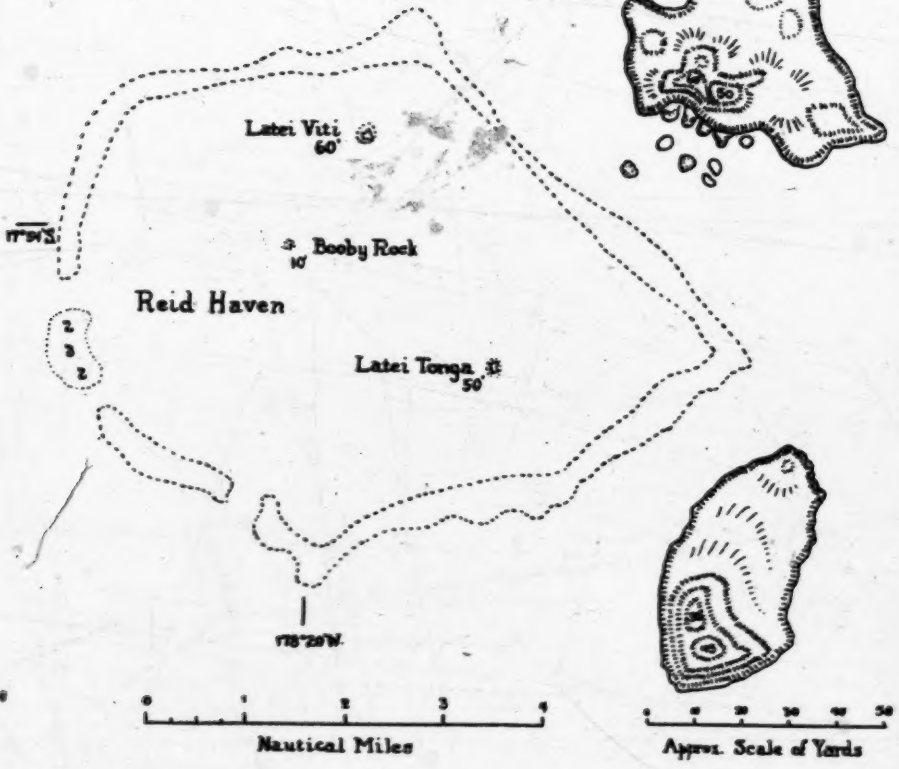
102
103
131
133



[p44]

REID REEF
Details of
Latei Viti & Latei Tonga.

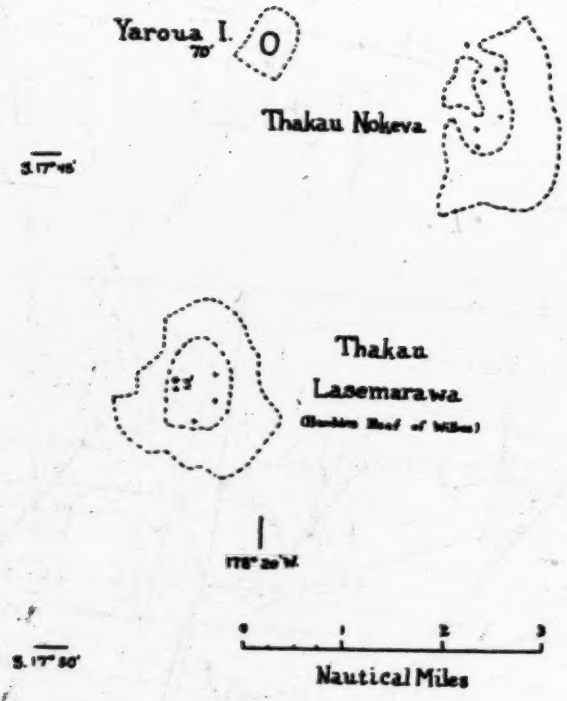
102
103
131
133



[p. 46]

YAROUA I. and Adjacent Reefs.

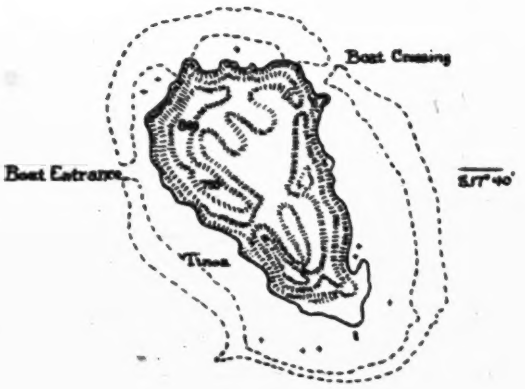
102
103
131
133

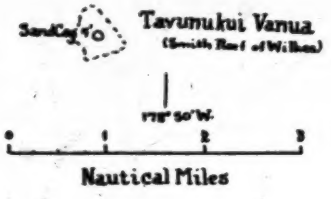


[p. 48]

TUVUTHA' I.

102
103
131
133
361

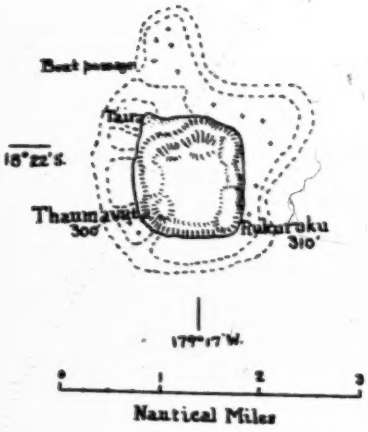




[p.53]

VANUA VATU.

102
103
131
133
361

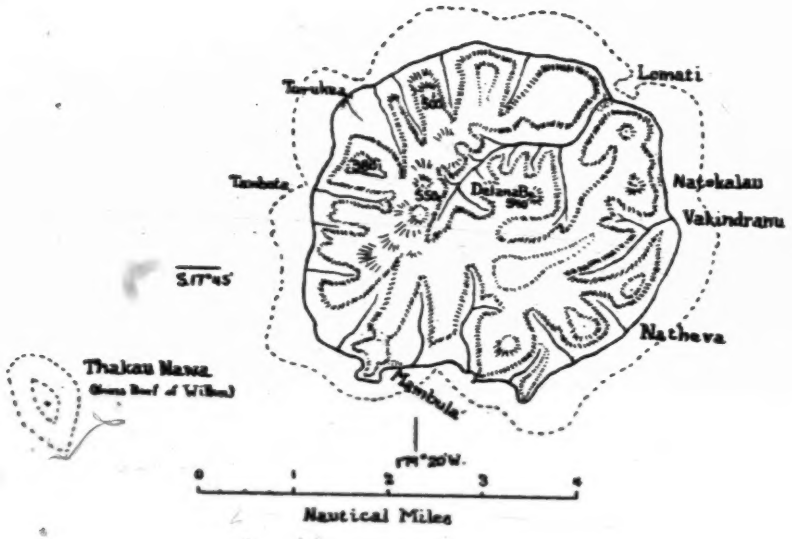


[p.57]

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

THITHIA I.

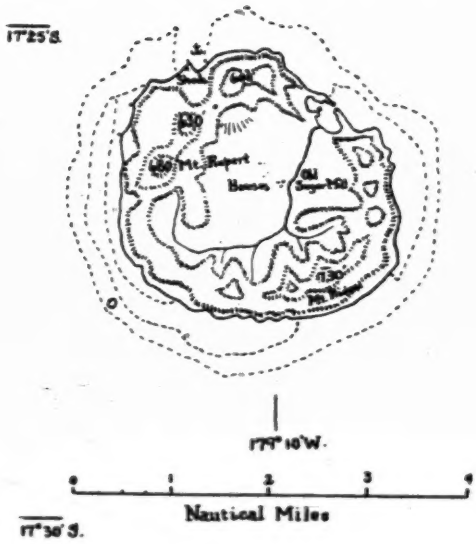
102
103
131
133
361



[p. 59]

MANGO I.

107
● 103
131
361
133



[p. 62]

13 THE EXPLORING ISLES include a somewhat scattered group of islands: Ngillangilla, Vanua Mbalavu, Avea, Sovu, Malata, Susui, Munia, Thibombia-i-Lau, and small islets, all lying within a single barrier reef, 77 miles in circumference. The greatest length (E.& W.) of the enclosed lagoon is 23 miles and its width (N.& S.) is 21 miles. There are five passages thru the reef: two on the west, Andi wathu and Ngillangilla, opposite those two islets; a series, the Sovu Passages, on the north, near the Sovu Islets; the American Passage on the east; and the Tongan Passage on the S.E., between Munia and Thikombia-i-Lau.

The reef is one of the few barrier reefs in Fiji having a sloping outer edge to windward. On this a vessel might anchor. There is deep water within, with comparatively few reefs and coral heads. Depths of up to 100 fathoms have been sounded on the east, but much of the central portion is from 30 to 50 fathoms.

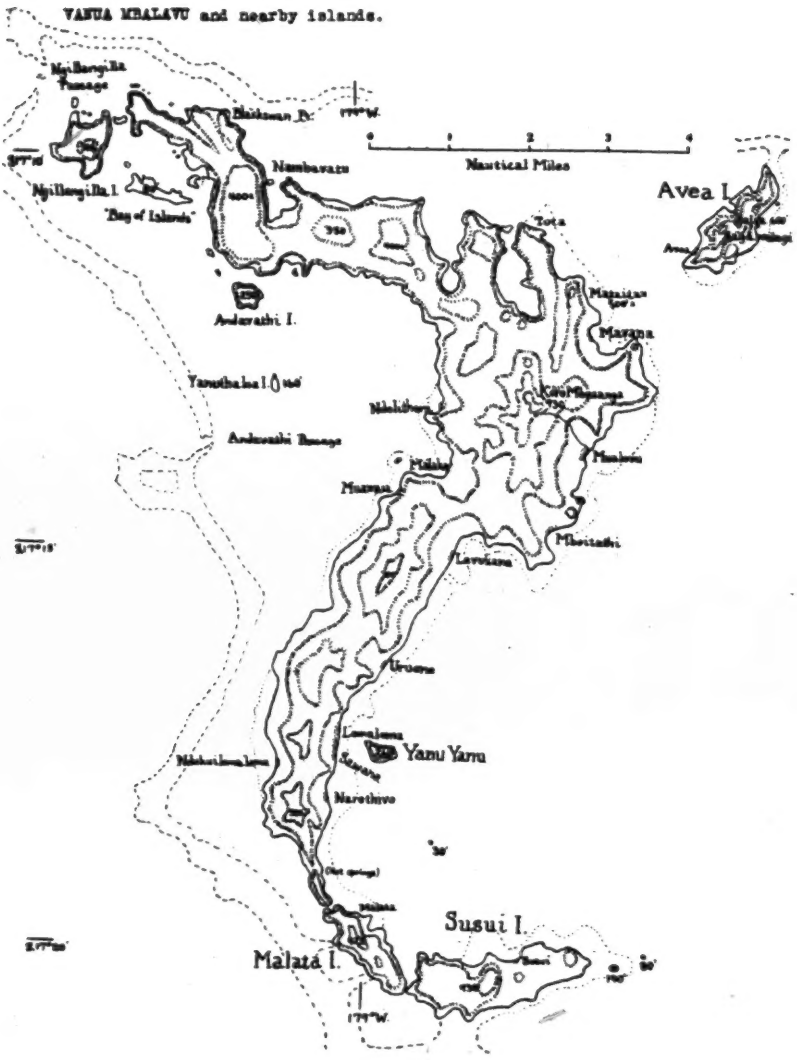
Ngillangilla, Vanua Mbalavu, Malata, and Susui form a long narrow curve, shaped like a figure "2". The N.W. end is of limestone, the central portion volcanic, and the S.E. is mixed volcanic and limestone material. Ngillangilla and the other small islets close in will be included with Vanua Mbalavu.

● 103 The group received its name from the United States Exploring Expedition, under Wilkes, in 1840.

[p. 67]

VANUA MBALAVU and nearby islands.

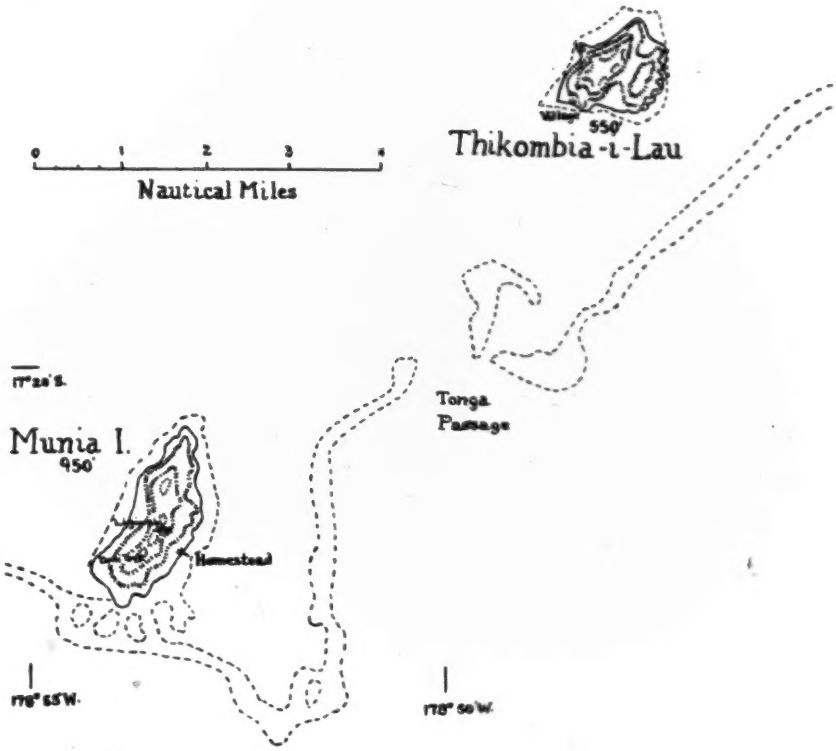
102
103
131
133



[p.72]

MUNIA & THIKOMBIA - I - LAU

102
103
131
133
361

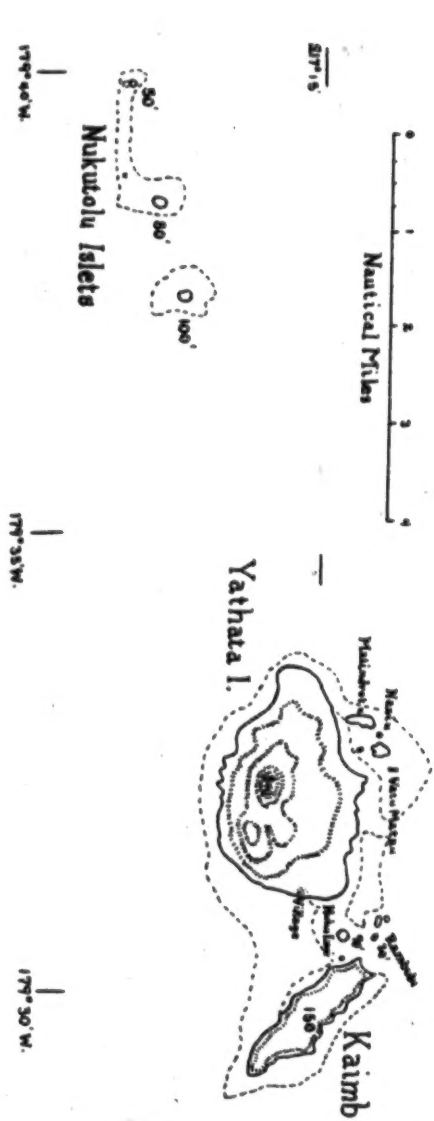


[p. 74]

9: Bryan N-5 (1924) 1924 OQ6 Lau OQ6

NUKUTOLU ISLETS, YATHATA AND KAIMBU.

102
103
131
133
361



[p. 84]

13 [103] 37. YATHATA (or Cap island, so called because its profile resembles a cap with button) is a limestone and volcanic island, lying 18 miles S.W. of Naitaumba and 19 miles west of Kanathea. (S.17° 16', 179° 32' W.) It is surrounded by a fringing reef which also encloses the low limestone island of Kaimbu and several smaller islets and rocks. There is a boat passage on the N. side with good landing on a sand beach toward the N.E. end. There is no anchorage.

The island is 1 1/2 miles E.& W. by 1 1/2 miles wide. Toward the center there is a steep, flat-topped, wooded limestone peak, 840 feet high and on the S.E. a rounded, grassy volcanic hill. The coast on the east and N.W. is sandy with groves of coconut palms, and there are [241] cultivated areas on the S.W. side of the central peak.

36 368 312 487 172 712 13 The village, with 25-30 native houses and a frame church, is located on the east side. S.W. of the village is a small fresh water pool. The island is traversed by trails. The ruins of an ancient fortified village occupies the summit of the central peak, Na Koro Levu (840'). The volcanic hill, called Dilla Thata, is about 500 feet high.

38. KAIMBU was not visited. It is about 1 1/2 miles long (NW-S.E.), by 1/2 mile wide. It is composed of elevated coral limestone, with a flat 13 surface ~~averaging~~ 150 feet high. Portions are wooded, and others partly [241] cultivated. The small village is on the N.W. side.

[361] The small sand islet of Mukulave, between Yathata and Kaimbu is densely covered with coconut palms. The 90 feet elevation is to the top of the vegetation. The other small islets, 20 to 30 feet high, are mostly coral limestone and of no great consequence.

13 40. VATU VARA I. (or Hat island, because of its resemblence, in
[103] profile from the E. and W., to a slouch hat) lies 9 miles south of Yathata. (S.17° 26', 179° 32' W.) It is surrounded by a fringing reef with a small shallow lagoon on the west. This island is the highest in Lau, the bold central peak rising to a height of 1630 feet. The slopes of this peak rise percipitously to a flat, crater-like summit, where the [172] [712] ruins of a fortified village are located.

The island is sub-circular, about 1 1/4 miles in diameter, with a square point on the S.E. It is composed of upraised coral limestone, densely wooded, and with small groves of coconut palms in pockets around 423 the foot of the talis slopes, and on the beaches. It is privately owned 361 by the estate of the late Captain Wilson. The neat, substantial home- 245 stead is located on the west side. Copra is produced.

13 Landing may be made without difficulty on ~~the~~ a sand beach on the N. 502 side, thru a small break in the reef, marked by a beacon.

464 There are no inhabitants except the caretaker and a few workmen.
161 Water is not abundant, and but little cultivation is done.
312
241

[p.88]

10:St. Johnston G-5 (no date) 1918
OQ6 Lau OQ6

the iron tools that you white chiefs brought to Fiji far surpass our ancient axes in hardness, though that stone you hold is indeed a hard one, almost hard enough to hurt the children of Rasikilau." And then she told me the story of Rasikilau the Mighty, and from that went on to tales of the other gods of the Exploring Isles[1] till the lengthening shadows at the house-door made me realize with a start how long I had spent listening to these legends, told by the lips of the last of the old people who still held personal belief in them.

"In the days before the first foreign ship came to Lau," she began, lighting a *suluka*[2] with a small fire-brand, "there lived on Cikobia Island over yonder a god called Rasikilau, whose movements shook the hills when he walked, and whose head reached the tops of the highest palm-trees. Even now, when the men of Cikobia lie out on the beach on hot nights, they can sometimes feel the earth tremble, and they know that Rasikilau is moving near them.

"Now, Rasikilau mated with a goddess, a princess beautiful to see, who came sailing in a canoe from far away to the north,[3] so far that no man has ever known the name of that land;

[1] Vanua Balavu and a few adjacent islets of northern Lau.
[2] Native cheroot.
[3] Probably part of the legend that the Cikobia of Lau people are *tauvu*, or of common ancestry, with the people of Cikobia i Ita, an island to the north of Fiji.